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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TROUBLES IN CUBA.

DIFFICULTY OF COLLECTING TAXES—LETTER FROM CALIXTO GARCIA.

A letter from Havana, dated Sept. 19, says: "The so-called spontaneous offering of the inhabitants of Cuba of 5 per cent of their capital for two years, requires a great many decrees, circulars, &c., from the Governor-General for its collection. The *Official Gazette* of yesterday publishes a long article, of which the following is an extract:

There is an imperative necessity for the resources created by this decree, and urgency for the collection of the first and second contributions on capital, in order that the Treasury may meet its obligations and cover the deficits which result monthly. In no other manner can the spirit which actuates the creation of this impost be computed with. August has already passed, in which the first payment ought to have been made; and September is going by, in which the second payment ought to have been made, and nothing has been done. The Treasury is in want of the money, as there are preferred obligations which must be paid at once."

A private letter from Gen. Calixto Garcia Ybarra, dated Manzanillo, 14th of September, on board of a Spanish frigate, says he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and wounded severely at the same time. The physician declared him out of danger. Garcia states that he had been kindly treated by his captors; that they have shown him every consideration, and have not permitted the slightest indignity toward him. His letter mentions no particulars of his capture.

SUCCESS OVER THE INSURGENTS—RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD CAUSED BY THE NEW DRAFT AND THE DEMAND UPON THE BANKS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—From the Villas an account has been received of an encounter between the Spanish Col. Fortun and the insurgent Jimenez. After three days' march Col. Fortun overtook the insurgents near Sigüey and defeated them. His force was composed of regular troops of the Zaragoza Battalion and volunteers from Camajani, and it is said in the report that when the insurgents were attacked they shouted "¡a machete!" and were answered by the volunteers with the same shout. The Spaniards then charged upon the insurgents and dispersed them, killing nine, taking a number of prisoners, and seizing a large quantity of ammunition, rifles, machetes, horses, and cattle. Another telegram received from the Commanding General of the Villas, states that Col. Fortun had an encounter with the rebels, numbering 100 men (some mounted), between Tabasco and Ciego Pórrero, and defeated them, taking one prisoner. The prisoner declared that since the skirmish at Sigüey neither he nor his comrades had heard anything whatever of Jimenez nor the cavalry that accompanied him. Fortun and his column are in hot pursuit of Jimenez, although their rations have given out. It will be recollected that Jimenez the insurgent leader who on the 12th of August entered the town of Sancti Spiritus, and it may be readily understood that the Government attaches a great importance to his capture or the complete annihilation of his band. Still another telegram from the Villas reports that Col. Fortun had met Crespo's insurgent party, about 25 in all, on the 7th, near "Guan," and routed them, killing two and wounding several. They fled before the Spanish troops, but were again overtaken at "Guey," where they were totally dispersed, notwithstanding that they had remitted in larger numbers and thrown up rude breastworks. Major Navarrete was wounded by two bullets, and his horse and orderly were killed.

The Captain-General has asked the banks of the city for a loan of \$500,000 in gold and \$1,000,000 in paper, to be returned to them within a short time, as the treasury has not yet been able to touch the amount derived from the five per cent tax. This demand on the banks has caused much excitement, and rumors have been current that the Captain-General intends to send to Spain all the money he can to support the war against the Carlists. The *Diario de la Marina*, the official organ of the Government, contradicts these reports, but at the same time acknowledges that the Captain-General wishes to send money to Spain, but only to pay the expenses of the 12,000 men who are expected to reinforce the army in Cuba. The Government has offered to pay each one \$50 bounty on embarking from Spain and \$50 bounty on arriving in Cuba. Where the Government can raise all the money required is a problem that yet remains to be solved, for the treasury is exhausted, and the day may come that the people here may rebel and refuse to pay any more taxes, for almost daily new demands are made on their purses. Already many complaints are heard, and there is great dissatisfaction among all classes. The people complain that the Captain-General does not apply the money received to the benefit of the Island. There are rumors that many persons, some of whom were Concha's most decided partisans, are working to have him recalled and have Jovellar sent out again. The people thought that Concha would speedily crush the rebellion, to which he was pledged; but they see the months roll on, and the insurrection still flourishing, while Concha only imposes new taxes and holds out fallacious hopes. The volunteers who were sent into the field to serve six months write to their friends that they are not willing to remain after the expiration of their time of service. They demand that the Government shall send men to relieve them, and enable them to return to their homes. The reinforcements of 12,000 men, promised by the Home Government, will not arrive until October or November, and the Captain-General has been sorely perplexed to find means to relieve the volunteers whose term expired on Sept. 1. He has adopted the plan of making a second draft upon the volunteer corps (which are calculated to number in all some 70,000) to the extent of 5 per cent of the entire force, which will give 3,500 men. He has also resolved to send the greater part of the Guardia Civil and detachments from the troops in the Western Department into the field. The mobilized or drafted volunteers, and the remainder of the Guardia Civil, will garrison the towns and protect the inhabitants and cultivated districts of the Vuelta Abajo.

Gold has gone up again, and there has been much excitement in the gold market. The rise is said to be due to many rumors in circulation affecting the willingness of the volunteers to stand a second draft, and the demand of the Captain-General on the banks of the city. Yesterday there were sales in the street as high as 105 per cent, although the highest rate given by the "tablilla" of "El Cambio" was 99 per cent. This is a great change from the rate of 68 per cent of a week ago. The *Voz de Cuba* hints that this speculation will continue until the Government adopts some measures against those persons who have no other business than speculation in gold. The City Council has been authorized to sell the gold arising from the collection of taxes, and has sold some \$6,000 which it had on hand. This permission will be extended to the authorities of other cities, which, it is expected, will keep gold in active circulation. The weekly cancellation of the bills of the Spanish Bank still continues. The collection of the 10 per cent tax on property is in active operation, and steps are taken to collect the 5 per cent tax on capital, a third part of which is to be funded monthly. The treasury collects all its most important revenues in gold, and can thus meet its most pressing obligations.

ADDITIONAL CANCELLATIONS OF SPANISH BANK NOTES.

—EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR A NEW DRAFT—RESULTS OF CONCHA'S ADMINISTRATION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Last Monday afternoon the further sum of \$159,547 in notes of the Spanish Bank was formally canceled at the City Hall, making the

sum altogether canceled in Havana thus far some \$284,500. In Cardenas, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos the same policy in regard to these notes is faithfully executed. In Matanzas \$41,000 have been thus canceled and destroyed, in Cardenas \$131,000, and in Cienfuegos \$28,700.

Regarding the draft, orders have been given by the superior authority to proceed to the immediate mobilization of five per cent of the volunteer forces in the district of the Villas, for the purpose of concentrating the Guardia Civil, which has been ordered into active service, and allowing the retirement of the volunteers whose term of service has expired. The Government desires to replace all the volunteers who have been performing garrison duty with the new levy, and advance the Guardia Civil to the Trocha, to relieve the volunteers on duty there, who are becoming impatient at the prolongation of their time. Peremptory orders have also been issued to hasten the concentration of the Guardia Civil of the other districts of the Western Department, excepting Havana. A circular from the Inspector-General of Volunteers forbids further enlistment into the volunteer regiments, as all substitutes to be furnished must be able-bodied men, and belong to some volunteer corps.

Since the capture of Calixto Garcia no news of much importance has been received from the interior. Col. Fortun, with his troops, entered the town of Sancti Spiritus on the 10th of September, and were received with great rejoicing. All the volunteers and other troops stationed in that place turned out to receive them and congratulate them on the success of their recent exploits, as the Spaniards denominated the skirmishes and encounters. Col. Fortun had with a handful of half-armored insurgents, who continually retired before him, and harassed his march as much as possible. His success consisted in killing one or two rebels and seizing small quantities of provisions and arms. The capture of Calixto Garcia has been considered a great blow to the Cubans, as it will be very difficult for them to replace him. He was born in Holguin, is about 25 years of age, and since the beginning of the rebellion has taken an active and prominent part, and been one of the most useful and intrepid of Cuban insurgent chiefs. He was the candidate for the Presidency and would probably have been the next President of the Cuban Republic had he not been taken prisoner by the Spanish troops. A letter received from Manzanillo, says that Calixto Garcia is much better in health, and probably will be sent to Santiago de Cuba. Should he recover from his self-inflicted wound, it is probable his life will be spared, for the Spanish Government has given Concha instructions to proceed with great moderation, as it is seen that the course hitherto pursued has only served to embitter still more the Cubans against the Spaniards and excite their animosity and gain for them the commiseration and sympathy of all civilized nations. Concha himself, as the representative of a Republican Government, probably desires to efface from the minds of the people the recollection of the deeds committed in the early part of his career when he was Captain-General of Cuba. The murder of the 50 Americans who were taken prisoners and shot in Havana at the time of Narciso Lopez's invasion is an undying stain on his name.

Every one has been happily disappointed at the policy pursued by Concha during this his third term. It was supposed that in shedding blood he would be a second Alva. On the contrary, he has been very moderate, and has granted several pardons to persons sentenced to death. Evidently he tried to conciliate and gain the good will of the people. But he has not completely succeeded, and many are the rumors of efforts being made to effect his removal. There are loud complaints that he sends all the money he can raise to Spain, instead of employing it for the welfare of Cuba. The streets and public roads are allowed to remain in a deplorable state, as the Government cannot spend any money for the necessary repairs. The journals in Havana almost daily complain of the want of proper sanitary regulations, but without avail.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE ELECTION CONTEST IN CORSICA—FEARS OF A RIOT.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The contest of the Bonapartists in Corsica, in the election for the General Council, becomes more vehement daily. The fight is directly between Prince Napoleon and Prince Charles Bonaparte, who acts with the party of the Empress Eugenie. The authorities of Ajaccio are taking precautions against a riot.

Elections for members of the Assembly are ordered to be held on Oct. 18 in the Departments of the Alpes-Maritimes, Pas-de-Calais, and Seine-et-Oise. Eight other vacant seats remain to be filled.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE REPORT OF A PROPOSAL TO INCORPORATE DENMARK IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE DENIED.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The report which was originally published by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Prince Bismarck had made proposals for the incorporation of Denmark in the German Empire is pronounced to be absolutely false.

THE CARLIST WAR.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF CARLIST DEFEATS.

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The Republican troops in the Province of Alicante have defeated the Carlists at Alcoy and Villena.

An engagement has taken place in the Province of Biscay between the Republicans and the Carlists in which the latter were defeated and routed. Many of the insurgents are surrendering to the National forces and asking for amnesty.

THE AUSTRIAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

WHAT THE MEMBERS THINK ABOUT AN OPEN POLAR SEA.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The members of the Austrian Polar Expedition declare that explorations in the direction of the North Pole are hopeless of a satisfactory result, and that the reports of the existence of an open Polar Sea are untrue.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

PLAN FOR AN INTERNATIONAL POST-OFFICE APPROVED.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The Postal Congress has approved the plan for an International Post-Office.

The Congress has resolved to meet every three years, and has selected Paris as the place for its next session in 1877.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND SETTLED.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

A boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, which was referred to the Hon. Go. F. March, the United States Minister at Rome, for arbitration, has been decided by him in favor of Italy, which thereby acquires 1,800 acres of territory.

REPORTED PRUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The *Bien Public* asserts that Prussian agents are actively engaged on the Algerian frontier in establishing relations with the Arab tribes.

THE THRONE OF TURKEY.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says the Sultan intends to appoint his eldest son to the chief command of the army, and this is a step preliminary to designating him

heir to the throne, contrary to immemorial precedent for the order of succession.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT SAFE BURGLARY.

COL. WHITLEY'S ABSENCE IN BOSTON BELIEVED TO BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFEATING ACTION IN HIS CASE—THE TRIAL OF THE LATE SECRET SERVICE PROMISED TO BE A DIFFICULT MATTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There is no doubt in the minds of the leading officers of the departments who have conducted the investigation and become thoroughly informed on the subject of the District safe burglary, that the absence of Col. Whitley in Boston is not accidental. It is believed and openly asserted by one of the highest officers of the Treasury that Col. Whitley remained in that city for the purpose of defeating the action of the District courts against him, and that it never was his intention to stand here and answer his indictment, notwithstanding the fact that he gave his word of honor to do so if he was spared from arrest. It is also said that the ex-chief of the Secret Service is acting under the advice of Gen. Butler, and that he will remain in Boston to confront a warrant of arrest with a writ of habeas corpus, and on examination, for want of evidence which can only be obtained here, will be discharged or released on mere nominal bail. The same gentleman says that the late Secret Service is full of expedients, and with such legal advice as they may be able to obtain the bringing of them to justice will be a most difficult and tedious matter.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE DUTY ON THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The following lecture of paper:

TOLSON'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.

It appears that some misapprehension exists in regard to the distinction made by the Department of the present construction of the law, and that it is not designed to change essentially the classification and rate of duty heretofore imposed on paper. The rate of duty on paper is not to be changed from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, as has been reported. The rate imposed now is, therefore: On printed matter, 25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction; on unprinted paper, 10 per cent ad valorem, and on colored or uncolored, all remain as heretofore—25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction. The rate of duty on paper is not to be changed from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, as has been reported. The rate imposed now is, therefore: On printed matter, 25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction; on unprinted paper, 10 per cent ad valorem, and on colored or uncolored, all remain as heretofore—25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction. The rate of duty on paper is not to be changed from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, as has been reported. The rate imposed now is, therefore: On printed matter, 25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction; on unprinted paper, 10 per cent ad valorem, and on colored or uncolored, all remain as heretofore—25 per cent ad valorem, without reduction.

THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON NEWS PAPERS.

The Postmaster-General will doubtless adopt the recommendations of the report made by the Tariff Assistant, E. W. Barber, and Abraham D. Hazen, Chief of the Stamp Division, with regard to carrying out the law, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication and addressed to regular subscribers and news agents. They believe the law is not to be carried out, and that the "indulgence" of the stamps to be canceled by postmark and to range in value from two cents to \$50.

The law now in force requires that the Post-Office Department shall furnish to each post-office of the country with new scales, the capacity of these now in use being only four pounds. As no appropriation for the purchase of these scales was made during the last session of Congress, Postmaster-General Jewell has asked the Chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Packer telegraphed to-day that in their opinion Congress would approve the purchase and make the necessary appropriation.

LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS TO BE ABANDONED.

The President-to-day had a consultation with Messrs. Eaton, Sealabarger, and Elliot of the Civil Service Commission. He announced to them that he should feel himself bound while the present law was unrevoked to carry it into effect, so far as he could by the aid of officials now in public service, and he should treat the regulations he had heretofore approved as in force in all respects, and see that they were carried out, except where the failure of Congress to make appropriations had made it impossible for him to do so.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874.

The case of Underwood and Hall, holding office over the late District Government, charged with the forgery of firemen's pay certificates is pending before the Criminal Court. A plea in abatement was raised by the defendants, and the question at issue is whether the Grand Jury found the indictment was properly drawn or qualified. The Court after argument decided in favor of the Government. This same Grand Jury found defendants in the last burglary case, and a contrary decision would have rendered their work abortive.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE.

INDIGNATION AT THE ACTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS—THE LOCAL COMPANIES JUBILANT—COMMENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The news that the National Board of Underwriters are determined to withdraw from this city was received by all classes with amazement and indignation. Since the last fire the citizens have been doing all in their power to comply with the ultimatum of the National Board, and the passage of the fire ordinance, and the laying of ample water pipe in the business portion of the city are indications of the spirit demanded it is impossible to comply with until the meeting of the Legislature in January. Agents of companies not in the National Board rejoice at the decree of the Board, knowing that when the Board companies withdraw they will do more business. They regard the business portion of the city safer than ever. Merchants are not scared; they say Western capital can furnish insurance. Every large house is supplied with fire apparatus, and the employees are organized into fire brigades. Mayor Colvin said substantially that if the companies could make more money elsewhere they had better withdraw; that Chicago could get along without them. The same feeling of determined independence prevails generally. The *Tribune* characterizes the withdrawal as a dastardly blow at the credit of Chicago, cruel and unjustifiable, contends that Chicago is as well supplied with water as any city in the country, and concludes as follows:

The people of Chicago must help themselves. They preserved their credit when their city was laid in ashes and all business was prostrate. They preserved their credit through the financial panic, and now that the city is restored and business is built up again on stronger foundations than ever they can preserve it again.

The *Tribune* thinks the companies may yet be induced to remain, and that the action of the Board was hasty and premature. The *Post* advises merchants to organize their own companies and keep their money at home. Fifty companies doing business here belong to the National Board; 30 are independent, 140 belong to the local board, and 35 are independent.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Two hundred Italians arrived at Pittsburgh yesterday to take the place of the striking miners at the Pottsville mines.

The annual meeting of the Western Press will take place at Keller's Island (not Put-in-Bay as previously announced), Sept. 30. The meeting is expected to be an important one.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

MISS BEECHER'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

AN OUTLINE OF THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL—FOUR PROMINENT ACTORS IN THE CONSPIRACY—HER ESTIMATE OF MRS. TILTON—MISS BEECHER'S DEFENSE—COMMON SENSE OUT OF COURT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: By the appearance of Mr. Tilton's last statement, I am again called to meet the inquiries and fears of friends, and present this both as a reply to many letters and an appeal to public justice. One great difficulty in this scandal is the bitter malignity of former warm friends against a man of such benevolence and integrity, for which no adequate cause appears. It tempts to a fear of some dreadful truth as the incentive. It is to meet this difficulty that a brief outline will be given of the characters of the accusers and the causes of their malignity, premising that what I state was learned outside of my brother's family, in which I never heard any of these particulars, such topics being by mutual consent avoided.

The real originator of this scandal is the proprietor of *The Independent*, described to me by many who know him as a man of iron will, indomitable perseverance, adroit maneuvering, and a devotee to money-making. Various gentlemen and ladies have informed me of mean and dishonest practices by this man, which they have either known or experienced. Any attempt of my brother to fulfill his duty as a Christian, friend, and pastor in these matters were met only with anger. The consequent withdrawal of my brother and Mrs. Stowe as contributors to *The Independent* increased exasperation, and finally his affair with a lady author residing in his family, and the supposed intervention of my brother in causing her to decline an offer of marriage, added fresh excitement to malignity. If this is a fact it was what probably prompted Bowen's letter to Tilton accusing my brother of adultery and rape, which he afterward confessed had no foundation, and by his acknowledgment and regret for the wrong he had done by expressions of perfect confidence in his pastor's integrity, and by a promise to avoid any further sums of the sort, he adroitly contrived to maintain his membership in the Church and obtain the forgiveness of his pastor.

The second prominent actor in what has proved a virtual, though not a premeditated, conspiracy, was the author of this last "statement"—a man of more than ordinary talents and of many interesting natural traits, combined with weak moral sense and a deficiency in common sense. By my brother's influence he secured a conspicuous editorial position, was introduced to the society of distinguished men and treated by them with unusual attention, the result being overmastering conceit, ambition, and vanity. His adoption of Victoria Woodhull's free love principles and practices led to his dismissal from both *The Independent* and a Brooklyn daily paper, and he believed my brother and my brother's wife were the chief causes of this downfall. Reduced to poverty and disgrace, leading to excess in drinking, his friend and classmate Moulton came to my brother to help save him, painting the danger and despair of one once loved as a son now on the verge of ruin, of which my brother was made to feel he was the chief cause. Thus came demands for funds to start *The Golden Age*.

Monitor, the third actor in this conspiracy, at the present time stands charged in a prominent city paper with crimes that, if proved, will doom him to the penitentiary; while several men of integrity say they are ready to appear as witnesses in court and can prove these charges. And yet this man belongs to an honorable firm, has moved unchallenged in society, is pleasing in manners, plausible in conversation, has cunningly feigned his virtues most honored by my brother, thus assuming to him the garb of an angel of light.

A fourth actor in this conspiracy is a reporter, cast off from respectable papers for habitual lying.

The most unhappy partner and victim of this conspiracy is the wife of the author of this "last statement." Gentle, timid, conscientious, uneducated and led by her feelings rather than reason, her extorted confessions have proved the main instrumentality of malignant revenge.

One incident of my past life gave me the first clue to her part in this tragedy. Some years ago a lady of my acquaintance of unblemished modesty and purity, with a tender husband and several children, suddenly accused herself of adultery with a respectable citizen, who denied all occasion for such a charge. She had become a victim of spiritualism, and said "the spirits" required her to make this confession. Afterward I read in a History of Insanity, and learned also from periodical medical works, that at periods of child-bearing, modest women, who are sane in all other respects, will accuse sometimes their husbands and sometimes themselves of adultery. When I first heard of this strange accusation of my brother by a modest Christian wife and mother, I supposed it was a case of such monomania until she revealed her husband's cruel agony. From all this said and perplexing difficulty there is an easy way of relief, by simply conforming to certain rules of common sense which regulate the common people in daily affairs. These are:

1. All unproved charges against established character are to be treated as slander. If a man of known integrity is charged with sheep-stealing or purloining goods from stores, the accuser is to be punished for slander unless he shows full proof of the crime.
2. When there is conflicting evidence, that view of the case which has the most evidence is to be assumed as true. This guides the physician, the farmer, the merchant, and the jurist in their decisions.
3. When a person inflicts severe personal injury without any good to be gained, it is proof of insanity, as when an honest man accuses himself of lying and theft, or a pure and modest woman maintains that she is a prostitute.

Here then is a case where a man who until three-score has lived a pure, virtuous, and useful life, by the unanimous testimony of brothers, sisters, school companions, classmates, parishioners, and fellow-citizens, is accused of lying, hypocrisy, adultery, and rape. This is on one side.

On the other side are three men convicted by their own showing of making these accusations and then denying their truth, and in other matters shown to be dishonest and liars; while two half-crazy women first affirm and then deny the truth of such charges. What then is the truth as shown by the weight of evidence?

Tilton's statement not only contains slanderous lies against my brother, but also against my brother's wife, whom for years he has hated and believed to be the inciting cause of his downfall. Some of these lies can be contradicted by my personal knowledge, as for example, the charges of her ill-treatment of her husband's relatives. Like all other wives, my sister-in-law has some faults, and like other women of strong character is liable to strong prejudices; and so when my father's wife and she were ungenerous, it was deemed best that a separate establishment should be provided, rather than a permanent residence in my brother's family, which he desired. But in the last years of my father's life his most frequent and favorite resort was to the parlor, where my brother's wife devoted herself to his comfort and amusement with the most tender assiduity. As to her treatment of my brothers and sisters and others of our family relatives, they have always met a cordial welcome from my brother, and at least a civil one from his wife, while some who are his favorites are equally hers. That my brother, united to one who for nearly forty years has proved a loving wife, the devoted mother of his ten children, an excellent house-

keeper, an able amanuensis, a capable manager of his business affairs and a successful author, that he, with his chivalrous protection of all his wife's interests, should be represented as going to such a scatter-brains as Tilton with complaints of his own wife and the wish that he had such a wife as Tilton, is a story as incredible as it is silly. These are specimens of the lies to be found in that statement. The only new matter of any consequence in this last statement, are letters which persons proved to meet experts in forgery could easily modify to meet their ends. The most important one is Mrs. Tilton's letter to her mother, which was not put in Tilton's first statement, which he confessed he tore up, while he does not state how he obtained a copy of it from his wife's mother.

In conclusion, it would seem as if nothing now is needed but for all decent men and women to act on the preceding principles of common sense. As to an appeal to courts of justice in New-York City, where the judicial crime is represented in leading papers as sadly sullied, every delicate woman and every protector of women should protest against it as involving the most serious dangers. Suppose this case brought before a tribunal where abundant money could be employed to corrupt judges and to hire perjured witnesses, and where the most refined and respectable ladies could be forced to appear and meet the cross-examination and brow-beating of coarse and ribald lawyers, can anything be imagined more to be dreaded? It is a case in which every modest woman has a personal interest, and in behalf of myself, my dearest friends, and my sex, with the words of the outraged Apostle, "I appeal unto Caesar"—that great and noble Caesar—the just and good of the common people who decide our customs, our privileges, our laws and their penalties. Let them use the principles of common sense and these demoralizing statements will be the last, and will be doomed with their vile authors to perpetual insignificance and everlasting contempt.

CATHERINE E. BEECHER.

Peekskill, Sept. 22, 1874.

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN TO NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher said yesterday that she expected her husband to be in New-York City, as he left Babylon yesterday morning. She did not expect, however, that he would return to Brooklyn to-day. He would keep retired for a day or two in the Metropolis, where he had some business to transact, and then go to Peekskill, where he would remain during the rest of his vacation.

A letter has been received in Hartford from a gentleman now in London, who, fresh from an interview with Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, writes as follows respecting her feelings after reading Mr. Beecher's statement: "Mrs. Hooker and Ned are here, and Mrs. H. is perfectly convinced by her brother's statement of his innocence, and of course is overwhelmingly wretched in feeling that she has so wronged him for the last years."

In noticing the case of Miss Eliza Dean Proctor, against *The Graphic*, it was stated that B. G. Jayne and Gen. Butler were involved as part owners of the newspaper. Further inquiry leads to the belief that the authority for the statement was in error. The publishers of *The Graphic* assert that these persons are not directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PARKERSBURG BRANCH OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—A POSTAL AND A BAGGAGE CAR BURNED—THE MAIL AGENT BURNED TO DEATH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in this city give the following particulars of the accident that occurred on the Parkersburg branch of their road last night: The westward bound passenger train leaving Baltimore at 6:30 a. m., and the eastward bound passenger train leaving Parkersburg at 6 p. m., collided at Smithton. The regularly appointed meeting place, 158 miles east of Baltimore, was reached at 10:15. The passenger cars were also demolished by the force of the collision. None of the passengers were injured. The westward bound train had arrived at Smithton, and was preparing to go on the side track, when the other train, which was behind time, suddenly came up, and the collision took place.

THE GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE BLACK HILLS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Fuller and later reports received here show conclusively that the recent glowing accounts from the Black Hills country are entirely unwarranted, and confirm the opinion of Prof. Winchell that there are no valuable minerals in the country. Col. Fred D. Grant, who accompanied the expedition under special instructions to report upon its geological character, says that the rock on which it is claimed gold was discovered is of the metamorphic character, in which no precious minerals have ever been found. Not over \$30 worth of minerals have been found. The entire expedition, and his observation as to whether this was not imputed to a certain section. The timber is spruce and yellow pine, and is valueless for lumber. The area of tilable lands is very small, there not being enough for a dozen good-sized farms. The Sioux country is a vast waste of land, and the absence of minerals. The President is emphatic in his determination to carry out the orders of Gen. Sheridan, to prevent further intrusion of intruders, so long as by law and treaty it is secured to the Indians.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. FREDERICK BROOKS.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The funeral of the Rev. Frederick Brooks, whose death by accidental drowning had been recorded, took place at Emanuel Church to-day. The church was filled by relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. Stone of Cambridge, the Rev. Percy Brown of New York, the Rev. James H. Conant, the Rev. J. W. Crowell, Devereux, Armstrong, and others, were present. The Rev. Dr. Stone, who was the officiating minister, read the funeral service, and the hymn beginning "Who are these in bright array" was sung. The body was then taken to Mount Auburn, where the closing service was observed.

BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND IN THE NIAGARA RIVER.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24.—The dead body of a woman has just been found on the Canada side of the river opposite the Cave of the Winds. It is supposed she was one of an excursion party from Cleveland which visited this place yesterday. Her age is about 25 years. She was of medium height, light complexion, had dark-brown hair, and was dressed in black and had on high-gait boots. The height of the bank where the body was found was about 80 feet. From the position of the body she must have been instantly killed.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 24.—Early this morning a southern-bound train of six cars on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad broke through a bridge on the Waxahatchee Creek, falling a distance of 60 feet, and making a total wreck. The engineer, fireman, and several passengers were killed, and nearly all the passengers are wounded, many of them dangerously. Among the killed is W. M. Boyd, an ex-judge of the State Supreme Court of Alabama.

Y. M. C. A. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The seventh annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania began its sessions to-day afternoon in Germantown. William R. Davenport of Erie, Penn., was chosen permanent Chairman. A welcome meeting was held in the evening, at which addresses were made by delegates. Thomas Whitwell, a corresponding delegate from Concord, N. H., England, was also present. The Convention is composed of about 100 delegates, and will continue in session to-morrow and Saturday.

THE STATE CONVENT.

POLICY OF THE LIBERALS.

SESSION OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—NEITHER TICKET TO BE ACCEPTED.

The Liberal Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of reorganizing the Committee, and electing its